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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/687,645	10/20/2003	Jean-Christophe Simon	237054US0	1828
22850	7590	08/04/2008		
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER				
MERCIER, MELISSA S				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1615				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/04/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/687,645

Applicant(s)

SIMON ET AL.

Examiner

MELISSA S. MERCIER

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Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 May 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,7 and 12-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-9,17-19 and 44-46 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2,5,10,12-16,20-43,47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Summary

Receipt of Applicants Remarks and Amended Claims filed on April 7, 2008 is acknowledged. Claims 1-2, 5, 7-10, and 12-47 are pending in this application. Claims 7-9, 17-19, and 44-46 remain withdrawn from consideration. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous Office Actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application. Claims 1-2, 5, 10, 12-16, 20-43, and 47 remain under prosecution in this application.

Oath/Declaration

The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because:
Non-initialed and/or non-dated alterations have been made to the oath or declaration. See 37 CFR 1.52(c).

Response to Arguments

It does not appear applicant responded to the objection to the oath, therefore the objection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-2, 5, 10, 12-16, 20-43, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clarke et al. (US Patent 6,294,112) in view of Lagrange (US Patent 6,123,952) and further in view of Polonka et al. (US Patent 6,369,147).

Clarke discloses red coloring hyper chromic compounds with the formula of instant claim 1A (abstract).

Clarke does not disclose using the compound in a cosmetic composition.

Lagrange discloses a cosmetic composition comprising a photo chromic compound. LaGrange discloses the photo chromic compounds are compounds which have the property of changing color when they are irradiated with a light source and then regaining their initial color when the irradiation stops (column 1, lines 43-46) The composition can be in any cosmetically acceptable pharmaceutical form, such as in the form of a lotion, suspension, dispersion or solution in aqueous-alcoholic or solvent medium, which may be multi-phasic; in the form of a gel, a mousse, a spray, an oil-in-water, water-in-oil or multiple emulsion; in the form of a free, compact or cast powder; in the form of an anhydrous solid or paste (column 3, lines 46-54).

The photo chromic coloring agent is present in the amount of 0.05-30% by weight (column 6, lines 27-28). The composition also contains a cosmetically acceptable medium (column 6, lines 34-35). A fatty phase may be present comprising oils of animals, plants, mineral or synthetic origin, waxes of animal, plant, mineral, or synthetic

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origin, pasty fatty substances, gums, or mixtures thereof (column 6, lines 46-52).

Volatile oils may also be present, such as cyclic volatile silicones, cyclocopolymers, and linear volatile silicones; non volatile oils may be used, such as poly(C1-C20) alkylsiloxanes, silicones modified with aliphatic or aromatic groups, phenylsilicones, oils of animal plant, or mineral origin, fluoro oils and perfluoro oils (column 6, line 54-column 7, lines 64).

The aqueous phase can comprise from 0% to 14% by weight, relative to the total weight of the aqueous phase, of a C2-C6 lower monoalcohol and/or of a polyol such as glycerol, butylene glycol, isoprene glycol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol (column 8, lines 54-58).

When the composition is in the form of an emulsion, it can also comprise a surfactant, in an amount of from 0.01 to 30% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition (column 8, lines 59-63). The composition can also comprise one or more thickeners in concentrations ranging from 0 to 6% by weight, relative to the total weight of the emulsion (column 9, lines 45-48).

The composition can also comprise a film-forming polymer. The polymers can be dissolved or dispersed in the cosmetically acceptable medium. In particular, the polymer can be present in the form of a solution in an organic solvent or in the form of an aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer particles (column 10, lines 4-12).

The composition can also comprise a particulate phase, which can comprise pigments and/or pearlescent agents and/or fillers usually used in cosmetic compositions (column 10, lines 65-68). The fillers, which can be present, are in a proportion of from 0

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to 30% by weight (column 11, lines 34-35). Pigments include white or colored, inorganic or organic particles intended to color or opacify the composition (column 11, lines 1-2), iridescent particles which reflect light (column 11, lines 8-9), and lakes and dyes (column 11, lines 16-25).

Neither Clarke nor Lagrange teaches a separate composition comprising a goniochromatic agent to be used along with the naphthopyran containing composition.

Polonka discloses a cosmetic composition comprising a metallic effect pigment comprising an instant effect pigments have a high gloss, attractive goniochromatic shifts generally with a high dark flop effect, as well as surprisingly vivid, saturated colors and a good hiding power (column 4, lines 7-10). For producing a mixed interference/absorption effect pigment, the metal oxide of dielectric layer is a colored oxide or colored mixed oxide of elements of groups 5 to 12 (column 4, lines 43-46). For producing a pure interference effect pigment, the metal oxide of dielectric layer (c) is preferably a substantially colorless oxide of an element of groups 3 or 4 (column 4, lines 60-63).

The instant claims differ from the references only in the specific percentage selected for the compositions. However, It would have been deemed *prima Facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to optimize the percentage of each component, to prepare a composition containing a photo chromic dye for application as a cosmetic composition because the determination of a specific percentage having the optimum therapeutic effect is well within the level of one having ordinary skill in the art, and the artisan would be motivated to determine optimum

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amounts to get the maximum effect of the active compounds. Therefore, the invention as Whole has been prima face obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the composition taught by Polonka in conjunction with the one taught by Krongauz and Lagrange in order to obtain a cosmetic product in which the effect pigment particles incorporated therein will, within the coating, align themselves parallel to the surface so that the colored paint surface, when illuminated by a fixed white light source may display different colors or will appear to have an iridescent color depending on the viewing angle (column 1, lines 7-15). It is within the skill and the knowledge of the person of ordinary skill in the art to coordinate composition in order to obtain the desired make up effect.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to Krongauz have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding the Lagrange reference, Applicant argues Lagrange specifically excludes reversible photo chromic compounds and cites column 2, lines 20-25 as evidence thereof. The examiner is unclear how this conclusion was arrived at. Lagrange discloses photo chromic compounds are compounds which have the property of changing color when they are irradiated with a light source and then regaining their initial color or a similar color, when the irradiation stops (column 1, lines 42-45).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **MELISSA S. MERCIER** whose telephone number is (571)272-9039. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm Mon through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Woodward can be reached on (571) 272-8373. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Melissa S Mercier/
Examiner, Art Unit 1615

/MP. WOODWARD/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1615